

In entering into these details I have wished to account to you for the unavoidable postponement of the intentions of the Legislature.

I observe that much difference of opinion prevails in regard to the preliminary enquiries I had suggested, but I am of opinion that much advantage would be derived if an inspection of the roads in each county could be effected by competent persons, and I should therefore be desirous of accomplishing it in the present season if practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'dt humble Servant,
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Secretary's Office, 4th July, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all Licences for Parish Schools, issued prior to the 24th of June last, are to be considered as cancelled,—and such Teachers as are now employed, will receive new Licences, free of expense, for the parishes in which they are respectively engaged, upon producing proper Certificates from the Trustees of the Parish, conformably to the Regulations published in the Royal Gazette, and transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, on the 24th of April last.

By order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

WM. F. ODELL.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, July 26

A special meeting of the Magistrates for this city and county was held yesterday at the Court House, to take into consideration the condition of the numerous destitute Poor in this district, and to devise measures for their relief during the approaching inclement season, should circumstances render such assistance necessary.

After considerable debate, the following Resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved unanimously, That this Board regret to learn from his Excellency's Circular, that so much distress exists in various parts of the Province. That in the city of St. John it prevails to a great extent, but the Justices have no available means to meet any extraordinary emergency which may arise, for supplying the wants of the unemployed Poor; that they view with much alarm the present year's assessments in the city and county of St. John, amounting for various purposes to the enormous sum of £8,000; besides an unrealized sum of about £3,000 yet due for the past year—thereby inducing the apprehension that those taxes, although short of what must be required, will only be partially collected. That any pledge of the city and county credit, for re-payment of a temporary loan, is considered, would, on the part of the Sessions, be illegal,—and if it were not so, under the present universal embarrassment of the mercantile community, they think there is not a possible hope of obtaining the aid of funds by a local loan.

The Justices are therefore of opinion, that if distress so generally prevails as his Excellency's Circular induces them to believe, the Relief will not fall within the province or power of the Sessions; but is rather a matter which only can be provided for by Legislative Enactment.

We trust, that the result of the above meeting will satisfy some few individuals in this community, that nothing more can be done by us for Emigrants, at present;—the only course which his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, can now take, is to communicate with the Government at Home, upon the matter, and urge the necessity of some measures being instantly adopted there, to prevent us from being overwhelmed by such a torrent of poverty and helplessness, as have landed on our shores during the past two months. We say that we want no more Emigration Societies, nor any more money expended in their behalf, until Emigration itself is placed on such a footing as will abolish the miseries and expenses of the present system. Until the British Government prevents the exportation of their paupers to our shores, and masters and owners of passenger vessels are made responsible for each passenger they take or bring, Emigration will prove a curse instead of a blessing. We hope that his Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, of whose motives of humanity and benevolence, we have no doubt, will think seriously upon this subject; for unless something be immediately done in the proper quarter, our taxes in this country for the support of the poor, will far exceed the capability to pay of three fourth of the people.

The Saw Mills situated on one of the branches of Shediac River, belonging to Mr. Ambrose Newman, were destroyed by fire on Saturday, 16th ult.—No insurance. The Mills were ignited by the woods on fire in the vicinity.

New Potatoes of good size, were in market this morning, at the rate of 8s. or 10s. per bushel.

St. John Herald, July 27.

On Sunday last, the 24th instant, the new Chapel of St. Paul's, in the parish of Portland, was opened for evening service. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Portland, and a most appropriate and impressive Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr.

Gray, Rector of St. John, from Psalm 27, verses 4, 5,—from which the following is an extract:—

'This neat little Church has connected with it many circumstances that are calculated to awaken in us a peculiar interest on this occasion—one of these is to be traced in the provision made for its erection. It has not been reared, as our other churches have, by means of public funds, or general subscription; but by the munificence of a single individual. The Hon. the Chief Justice has built it at his own expense. He has given the Lot on which it stands, valued at £400, endowed it by the gift of another Lot, valued at £1,000, and advanced a loan of £1,100 more, for the completion of the building: so that the whole funds, amounting to £2,500, have been supplied by himself alone, of which £1,400 is a free gift, forever, for the promotion of Religion, and the honor of Almighty God. I state these facts, my Brethren, not with a view to eulogize the highly respected individual, who has been the instrument of providing for the spiritual wants of this rapidly increasing Parish. His motives in doing so, have reference, I am persuaded, not to human praise, but to the honor that cometh from God. My object is simply to hold up this noble act, as an example for imitation. Would to God that others who have the means, would go and do likewise!'

The Chapel, including the Chancel, is 76 feet long, by 40 in width, having under it a foundation of stone and brick. It is Gothic in style, the Tower finished with battlements. The ground floor pews are lined, the hangings of the Pulpit and Altar are of rich blue velvet. It was commenced in January of the present year, and under the superintendance, and by the unceasing exertions of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, has been thus speedily completed.

The Halifax Races are to take place on the 3rd of August. Bunting has taken over Harkaway and Tam O'Shanter; and G. G. Gilbert, Esq. has taken La Belle, Norma, and Highland Mary. They left in the Nova Scotia, for Windsor, last week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Incendiarism.—A daring attempt was made on Sunday evening to destroy the National School House, fronting on King's Square. It appears that the incendiary entered the yard attached to the School House, and made his way under the building through a hole in the side, ascending by a trap door into the school room, where some combustible materials were placed, and the torch applied. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to prevent any material damage to the building. The early hour at which this deed of darkness was committed, providentially led to its discovery in time to frustrate the designs of the heartless villain. The fire was discovered shortly after ten o'clock, at which time it had burnt a hole through the floor and was ascending a partition, near which it had been kindled. It is difficult to account for this act; it surely could not have been committed with the view to plunder, as the School House is built of brick, and consequently the flames would not have extended to any other buildings. The defenceless state of the city offers a wide range for the midnight robber and incendiary, and in which the hand of justice, we are sorry to add, seldom overtakes the guilty parties.

We learn that a person who was seen entering the School House yard about four o'clock in the afternoon with an armful of shavings, has been taken up on suspicion of being the incendiary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Novascotian, July 26.

The Crops.—We took a ride into the country the latter part of the past week, and in fifty miles of Halifax and Hants County, over which we passed, we did not observe the least indication of a short crop of grain, potatoes or hay. The scythe is everywhere in operation, and the husbandman has high hopes of an abundant harvest. The drought was beginning to be felt—but the fine shower of rain which we had on Sunday night last, will benefit the parched earth.

Halifax Guardian, July 27.

H. M. Ship Volage, which arrived on Wednesday last, from Jamaica, had about 60 cases of yellow fever among her crew, and was placed under quarantine. The sick were forthwith transferred to the Pyramus, Receiving Ship, and so sudden and decided was the amelioration of their health, that a number have already, we understand, returned to their duties, while the remainder are in a state of rapid convalescence. The Volage has been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, and no apprehensions of contagion are entertained.

INDIA.

The prisoners at Cabul do not appear to have been treated so well as has been from time to time represented. The letters received have been chiefly from Lady Sale, who has usually written in good spirits, and made light of the hardships and privations to which all the unfortunate captives were subjected. One letter says—

'They were living twelve in one room, herself and Mrs. Sturt, (who was expecting to be confined,) Mrs. Trevor and her five children, and Ayahs, and poor Captain

Mein, who lay at the foot of their bed, was so frost bitten he could not move. But the most interesting anecdote she tells, was that they picked up a Bible, and, I think, a Prayer-book, on their road from Cabul, and in this poor Mein reads the lessons, &c. to them every evening.

Mrs. Walker had been confined the day previous to their departure from Lughman, but notwithstanding this, Akbar Khan insisted on her undertaking the journey—a pretty instance of the kindness of this 'good Samaritan.' From a letter written by Lady Sale during the journey, it appears that they all suffered extreme privations, and that the whole party were huddled together at night in close and miserable quarters. On their arrival at Serene, matters were somewhat improved, and the prospect of a speedy release from their captivity had put them in excellent spirits. Four accouchements had taken place since they had been together, and four more were expected.

Several camp followers, &c. belonging to the Cabool army, have arrived at Jellalabad—some deficient of toes, and some of fingers, which had been frozen off by the intense cold. Among others, a trumpeter belonging to the 5th cavalry, has arrived, who says that many more are alive, wandering about the hills. Cornet Wrench, of this regiment, who was supposed to have perished, is it appears, safe at Jellalabad.

UNITED STATES.

From the Boston Nation, July 23.

We have just returned from a short visit Down East, and are happy in being able to bear personal witness to the almost unwonted prospects of an abundant harvest. Every description of English grain is coming in 'with a rush'—corn is backward, but looks well—potatoes, the great crop are setting finely—grass is much heavier than was anticipated—fruit is peering out amidst the foliage, as if it were striving for the mastery—and indeed every thing that can lighten the hopes of the husbandman (except a worse than doubtful government)—seems to be lavished with a bountiful and almost unsparing hand. A few weeks may possible change this state of things; but the timely aid of the warm rain of yesterday gives cause for renewed confidence in the God of the Harvest.

The Crops of Ohio.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: 'The hills and dales, fields and fruits of Ohio, never looked more beautiful, nor the crops more abundant. What has been said of the great wheat crop is in no way exaggerated. Field after field of yellow grain meets your eye in every direction. The stalks stand very thick, and the heads are borne down with the weight.

The harvest is over in the lower part of the Miami country. It is not injured in the least, and the whole crop of Ohio will probably be gathered and housed without the least damage.'

The New York Courier des Etats Unis contains a statement of the earnings of Fanny Ellsler in the Western World. Since her arrival in 1840, she has danced 221 times, the proceeds of 22 of which were given to charitable objects. For the rest she received \$140,000. Her expenses were \$40,000, leaving her the round hundred thousand for her two years work. That is nothing great.—We have known many merchants make money faster than that. Fanny invested her money in the stocks of New York and Ohio at such rates that the annual interest on the capital invested, will be ten per cent.

Indian Fight.—The Celena Gazette of the 2d inst., says there has been a battle between the Stous and Chippewas. About one hundred and thirty Chippewas was attacked the Lower Sioux village, killed thirteen and wounded eighteen. Five Chippewas were killed and a number wounded. The latter then retreated to their own country.

Thrilling Narrative of the Loss of the Edna.—The following relation by one of the passengers of this unfortunate boat, graphically displays the dreadful nature of the accident which hurried so many poor beings suddenly into eternity:—

I was a passenger on board of the Edna, before and at the time the accident happened. My wife and three children were on board. We slept on the upper deck in front of the cabin. On Sunday morning (yesterday) I awoke from the noise of an adjoining boat. The boat started, and immediately after the captain of our boat came up, and walked up and down the hurricane deck. The boat then commenced to shake rapidly, and I soon saw the steam emit through the crevices in all directions. This increased, and I became apprehensive that something was going wrong. I retired with my wife and children to the side of the

cabin, so that we might save ourselves as much as possible. I saw no one near the engine neither an engineer nor a fireman.

The people below commenced screaming as the danger increased, and at the same moment the collapse took place. No one was injured in and about the cabin; but on the lower deck it was a scene of horror and devastation. Everybody there was more or less injured. The clerk of the boat immediately after the accident, ran to the bar where the liquor is kept. I expressed my apprehension that something dreadful had happened below. He said no, no, it was of no consequence, and desired me to remain where I was. I went down, nevertheless, and I found one of the deck passengers killed, and every one of the rest more or less injured and scalded. On one occasion, before our departure I counted sixty five deck passengers, some came subsequently, but I cannot state how many. From the tremulous, unusual shaking of the boat, I believe the steam was suffered to be raised too high. I think every one might have felt it, and the officers of the boat must, in my opinion, have been fully aware of the state of things. I bent over the guards far enough to see the furnace or boilers before the explosion. It was then that I saw no one attending them. The people below screamed for help a moment before the explosion, but I do not remember the precise words. Further deponent saith not.

Upwards of thirty houses in two streets in the upper part of New York city, have been broken open during the last two months.

Heavy storms visited the Island of Cuba about the middle of June, and continued three or four days, which are reported to have seriously injured the tobacco and other crops, besides occasioning the loss of several lives.

A melancholy picture of the times at New Orleans was exhibited there about two weeks ago, in the second municipality. Three collectors for the new tax were to be elected, and there were upwards of sixty applicants, mostly from persons, who a short time back ranked with the highest in the city, and now, 'fallen from their high estate,' they are compelled to sue, in the most pitiable terms, for a trifling office, to enable them to support their families.

Troubles in Pennsylvania.—It is said that the miners in Pottsville having struck, not for higher wages, but for the payment of their wages in money and not in orders. On Saturday the military were ordered out. Two thousand of the operatives had left off work, and were taking measures to force others to follow their example.

The following extract of a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Pottsville, Pa., July 11, 1842, relates thereto;

'We are in a dreadful state of excitement. The miners have turned out for cash payments and increase of wages. Much rioting has taken place, and the mob will not allow those who are willing to work to do so. On Saturday night we were all under arms, and the companies of military were marched to Minersville to protect the town. To day we shall have about five hundred men under arms from the lower part of the country. How it will end I do not know. No work will be done, or coal shipped for some time. What they will do, God only knows. I hope the crisis will come at once. I will advise you further to morrow.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

The Slave Trade.—Capt. Borden of the whale ship Sally Ann, who arrived at this port on Saturday last, from St. Helena, has furnished us with a list, carefully compiled by a friend at that place, of the slave vessels and number of slaves captured by H. B. M. vessels of war on the West Coast of Africa; and taken to the island of St. Helena for adjudication, and condemned at that place during the period from July 3, 1840, to May 6, 1842. It cannot but excite surprise and indignation among our readers in learning of the great extent to which this nefarious practice is still carried on. The list before us includes thirty two vessels, having on board at the time of their capture no less than five thousand one hundred and thirty nine slaves. Of these, 1736 have died; 1332 have been conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, 543 to Demarara, 420 to Jamaica, 201 to Trinidad, 193 have been apprenticed at St. Helena, and 1010 remain to be sent, in accordance with their own choice, to the British Colonies. Of the thirty four slavers, 28 were captured under Portuguese colors, 2 Brazilian, 1 Monte Video, and